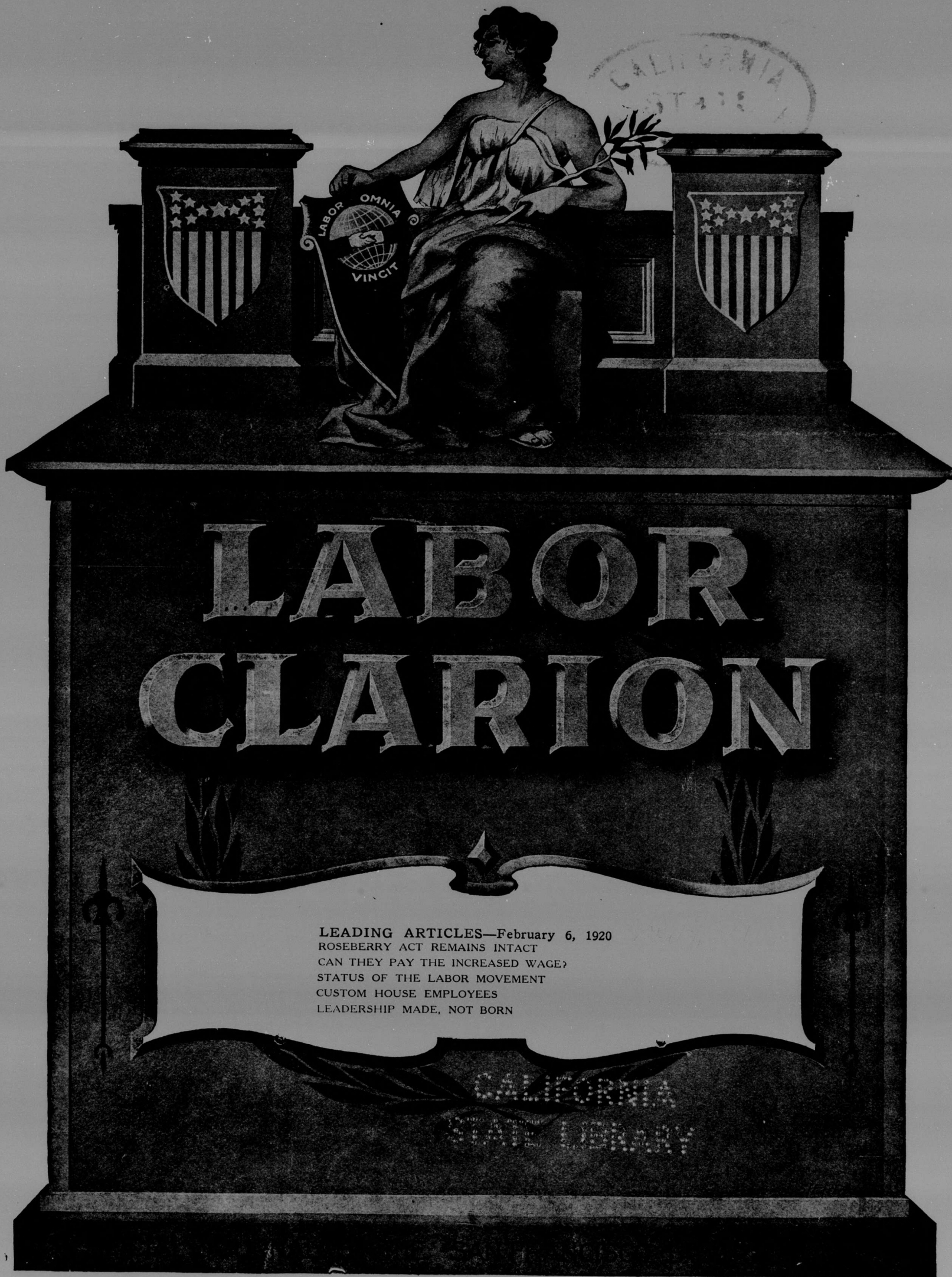


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LEADING ARTICLES—February 6, 1920
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CAN THEY PAY THE INCREASED WAGE?
STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate, 374.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 151—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliances and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, J. Hammeschlager, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stereodores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipbuilders No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Polson.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920

No. 1

Roseberry Act Remains Intact

By the enactment of Section 1 of the Roseberry Act (St. 1911, p. 796), the California Legislature amended the employers' liability law as declared in Sec. 1970 of the Civil Code, and abolished certain employers' defenses, known as "the fellow servant rule" and "the assumption of risk," and prescribed a modified rule relating to contributory negligence. The Third District Court of Appeal in the case of *Brown v. Lemon Cove Ditch Company*, 171 Pac. 705, expressed the broad opinion, not warranted by the facts of that case, that by the enactment of the Boynton Workmen's Compensation Act of 1913, the entire Roseberry Act had been repealed.

If this decision had been allowed to go unchallenged, it would have accomplished the complete restoration of the odious and revolting doctrines of employers' defenses just mentioned, and many of the former evils of the employers' liability system would have again come into full growth and vigor in all cases not coming under the workmen's compensation system, which still in this state is limited in scope, excluding a number of employments such as farm, dairy, similar agricultural pursuits, domestic servants, etc.

Recently in the case of *Burns v. Southern Pacific Co.*, *Advance Sheets*, 185 Pac. p. 875, decided Oct. 20, 1919, the same Third District Court of Appeal has carefully explained its decision in the *Brown* case, and modified its opinion of the status of Section 1 of the Roseberry Act and made its position clear, upholding both Section 1 of the Roseberry Act and the decision in the *Brown* case. In doing so, the court reasons as follows:

"The actual repeal or non-repeal of the Roseberry Act, or any part thereof, was not really involved in the decision of the *Brown* case. The saving clause, found in Section 91, and upon which the decision was based, eliminated such question.

"The cause at bar is one specially exempted from the Compensation Act approved May 29, 1913, and the subsequent amendments thereto.

"It must be borne in mind that the act of April 8, 1911, provided two methods for making compensation for injuries occurring to employees; one set forth in Section 1 of the act; a second under the subsequent provisions thereof, which became the foundation of, and since incorporated into, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Section 12 of this act sets forth the circumstances and conditions under which it is applicable and to which its terms apply. Then, in subdivision C of the same section, it is specifically provided that—

"In all other cases where the conditions of compensation do not concur, the liability of the employer shall be the same as if this act had not been passed."

"Following this, Section 14 expressly excludes all persons engaged in farm, dairy, agricultural, viticultural, or horticultural labor, etc. After setting forth the manner and procedure for applying the provisions of said Compensation Act, Section 90 is inserted, which reads as follows: "All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed." There is no mistaking the language of this section. It relates only to acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the

provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law, and extends no further. It does not repeal, modify, or change any act, or part of act, of the Legislature which is outside of and excluded from the terms and provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

"By direct language the parties in the cause at bar, and all the law relating to them, are excluded from the act of May 26, 1913. The amendment to Section 14, by act approved May 27, 1915, does not change the law in so far as it relates to farmers, horticulturists, etc.

"In the case of *Hackleberry v. Sherlock Land & Cattle Co.*, 180 Pac. 37, this court draws the distinction which is here being made, and held that the Employers' Liability Act of 1911 was not repealed by the act of 1913, save and except in so far as an inconsistency existed between the two acts; and further held that the act of 1911 in full force and effect in so far as the *Hackleberry* case was concerned. In that case, as in this case, the conditions of compensation referred to in the act of 1913 and the amendatory act of 1915 (page 1079), do not concur or affect the plaintiff or any of the defendants. Hence it follows, that the liability shall be the same as if the act of 1913 had not been passed. This court also there held that the Roseberry Act lays down rules of substantive law governing the classes of employees excluded by the express terms of the Employers' Liability Act of 1913."

TEACHERS IN WOMEN COLLEGES.

By Helen Taft.

Teaching salaries have risen slightly since 1914, but have been outstripped five or tenfold by the cost of living. I was very widely quoted the other day as saying that I wished professors would unite and strike for better salaries. I now feel as Oliver Wendell Holmes did when he cracked a joke which made the friend to whom he cracked it expire in a fit of laughing. "Since then I've never tried to be as funny as I can."

Had I measured my words more carefully I should have said that it would be less of a disaster for the country to have the teachers unite to demand higher salaries than it is to have the present salaries continue. In the latter case the teachers will strike not in unison but individually, and every ambitious and intelligent man and woman will withdraw from the teaching profession. Men and women who have the highest ideals for the future of their children will not choose a profession where they may only expect with good luck to be earning about \$60 a week at fifty.

For women's colleges the financial problem is more serious than for the men's. A college with several millionaires among its graduates can raise a substantial endowment. A woman college graduate who is a millionaire in her own right is a very rare specimen. We have to depend on faith in higher education among wealthy friends of the women's colleges, not on our roll of alumnae. Fortunately we do not need so large an endowment as the great men's universities, but we need, all of us, our million or two millions, and we do not believe that a country with the ideals and the faith of the United States will leave women's colleges to starve.

CAN THEY PAY THE INCREASED WAGE?

The following is taken from a paper published by the Moore Shipbuilding Company in Oakland, on January 30, 1920:

"Despite the fact that the work was held up for a considerable period by labor troubles at the beginning of last year, the riveting record for 1919, with only nine months work, equalled that of 1918. What makes this record noteworthy is the fact that the riveting force of last year was 2000 men smaller than in 1918; also that the overtime which in 1918 averaged 1800 men per day was eliminated. This certainly speaks well for the caliber of the "man behind the gun," for the organization of the riveting department of the Moore Shipyard."

This is an astounding statement to make, and reveals to those who understand the import of the statement the true condition of the financial operations of that company and the profits made.

For nine months in 1919 the record of the riveting department, with considerable labor troubles in the early part of the year, was equal to the entire output for twelve months of year 1918. They also admit that that department was operated with 2000 men less in 1919 than in 1918. They further state that in 1918 1800 men worked overtime each day and that this was also eliminated in 1919.

The average wage of these men was \$5.33 per day. We are willing for sake of round numbers to call it only \$5 per day. Two thousand men at \$5 per day for 300 days is a saving of \$3,000,000. Eighteen hundred men working overtime would be equal to 900 men working straight time, or equivalent to \$1,350,000. The foregoing proves beyond dispute or doubt by the company's own statement that in the riveting department alone for nine months in 1919 the company made a saving of \$4,350,000 through the efficiency and toil of the men employed in that department.

It proves that the company can afford to pay the increase in wages contained in the agreement it signed with the representatives of the metal trades unions.

SCHWAB FESSES UP.

In a speech in New York city before business men Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation acknowledged that "we have been great autocrats with reference to labor."

"Labor," he said, "has not had a fair share in the prosperity of the country, and we must remember that a man is a man as long as he does his duty."

This statement will be of interest to employees of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

BULGARIA IS AGITATING.

The Weekly People of New York prints the following information, that most radicals may accept as authentic. It shows the trend of things in that much distracted country:

"Bulgaria. The 'foreign agitator' seems to be stirring up trouble in Bulgaria. Strikes in many industries continue and are said to be supported by Russian money. The premier has ordered the arrest of all 'Red' leaders in Bulgaria; 55 of them have been taken into custody.

STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By John E. Bennett.

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PART IV.**Civilization and the Wage Question.**

During the Middle Ages, which ended with the close of the fifteenth century, the great question before Europe was: "What is a fair price?" or, as it was called, a "just price." Prices were rising and the governments were coming forward with efforts to hold them down by protective measures; that is, through the use of the force of the State brought to bear upon the sellers, or as we now say, the profiteers.

Whenever throughout history, in all countries, civilization is ready to take another lapse, we find this phenomenon of rising prices. And we find also the rulers struggling against it, for its quality is to enslave the people. Sometimes we remark a benign ruler using the machinery of the State to increase Initiative (or what we call "general business," "industrial development," "enterprise"), so there would arise greater production and prices would fall through an increased volume of product. This, in the United States, we are doing today through settling soldiers and a few others as farmers on idle lands, whereby production will, in a feeble way, be increased and the upward course of prices tend to halt.

There is no doubt that the Gracchi—Tiberius and Cato—saved civilization in 133-120 B. C. by parceling the lands among the people, holding down prices meanwhile by free distribution of food. They were both slain by the Privileged. Nevertheless, the culture of Europe, which was then about to revert, took a new lease and went forward in almost unbroken advance for over three hundred years, before it again began to lapse, this time under Roman rule, and with an enormous sloughing off of population. It was about to go down again in the closing years of the fourteen hundreds, when it was saved by two sailors, Columbus and Da Gama, one of whom opened a vast territory of Free Land in the discovery of the Western Hemisphere, the other bestowing an immense stimulus upon Initiative by the exploration of an all-water route to India. Through these operations population was drawn off from Europe by settlement of the new country, and a prodigious volume of new business was engendered by additions to manufacture and trade through the opening of commerce with Asia. This gave employment to the ever accumulating populations. The beneficial effects of these things, however, were not sudden; they were realized gradually; it took two hundred years before their operations became strongly felt in cultural life. Meanwhile, while culture was secure and was advancing, population was held back by wide-spread pestilence and by great wars.

Where Initiative was employed to lower prices it was always a matter of deep pride to the old world despot that he achieved this end. Thus we find in the monuments and records of Sargon, King of Akkad, on the delta of the Euphrates, the first Semitic ruler of history, who lived 3800 B. C., in the laudatory language of the ancient monarch, boastful of his deeds: "I Sargon, the powerful King, King of Akkad, filled the granaries with corn, bringing down the high cost of living." These endeavors at depressing prices, however, were generally short-lived. They did not permanently lower prices—any more than the efforts being made today will do so—unless the trials at price reductions were supplemented by great wars of conquest, through which the growth of population was held within bounds by destruction of a margin of the people, and new lands were opened to settlement among subjected tribes—unless this

occurred it was wholly impossible to quench rising of prices. In any event rising prices were certain at sometime to appear attended by their congeries of evil phenomena, and produce the downfall of the civilization. For these phenomena are always certain indication that the culture is declining to the trough of the wave-like movement by which it has been the habit of civilization to advance.

I will later explain the process by which civilization is now failing, and show how its decline is an inevitable incident of the Protective System, a result which is mechanically produced. This modern cultural lapse has now well set in over the world, and at least in Hungary it has been officially announced by the Government in a recent communication by Premier Apponyi. Germany is close behind Hungary and Austria, while in Russia we see a nation which has reached the condition which the lapse assumes in the modern world while actively reducing population—the Communistic or Bolshevik regime. The anti-cultural forces now moving are too strong and too widespread to be appreciably retarded by the ancient expedient of settling soldiers and yeomen on vacant lands. The condition requires altogether different treatment. The populations of all countries will lessen in the same way that those of Central and Eastern Europe are now doing unless there is brought forward the means to arrest the rise of prices and the incident lowering of rates of exchange; and not only to stop the rise, but to turn the course of prices so that instead of tending higher, they will tend always lower, and the ultimate low level is never reached. This society must do without lessening wages or skimping profits, both of which must be given an increasing upward turn. This, I am fully aware, is now deemed by prevailing economics to be impossible. But economics is profoundly wrong, as I shall show from time to time throughout these articles. It is Nature's law that prices shall tend to fall, and that wages shall tend to rise. That they do not do so now is only because the laws of Nature in sociology are not obeyed, but hourly are being violated, not here alone, but everywhere over the world. And I shall show, too, that with the correct sociological adjustment applied, these results automatically transpire.

The enlargement of political liberty has brought to the civilization of today another question besides the price question. We are here confronted with not only "What is a just price?" but with "What is a just wage?" This inquiry did not concern the ancient or medieval peoples. The laborer was there a bondman or serf; and it was assumed that the master had sufficient self-interest in conserving his property to make healthful provision for his slaves. This assumption, however, was not correct. The masters, in truth, did not know how to do so; though in a broad way without doubt they did the best possible under the circumstances. Nevertheless we find throughout history from the earliest times, these helots rising against their masters—the ancient complement of the modern strike, their protesting numbers sometimes becoming so great as, in the Social War of Greece, or the Slave Revolt of Rome, to threaten the stability of the State. And we see, too, the terrible vengeance and exalted contempt which Privilege reeked upon these miserable people when they were taken; as where the captive hordes of Spartaco were nailed to crosses strung along the Appian Way, and the chariots thither dashed for miles and miles between rows of stark and bleeding forms, where the air was borne with agony and the cries of the slowly dying. Let us therefore be thankful that in this day culture has so far advanced, and human



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rights have so far been established, that the laborers may in their protestations at the Protective System, come forth with reason and join hands with those who were once their masters in peaceful conference and analysis, that the way may be perceived to attain that goal of industrial peace and social harmony which both, and all, desire.

The question, however, of the return which industry shall make to the laborers is no less rife than it was in the times when there first bore in upon society the consciousness that the laborer was entitled to receive anything—anything in the sense of a person, as distinguished from a chattel. "How much wages ought a laborer receive?" is today the prime question in the whole industrial world. Granted that he is entitled to something, the inquiry then is, how much? And beside this question stands another question: "Who shall fix the wage?"

Prevailing economics though generally wrong, is not wholly so. And it made a long step towards the truth when it threw over the Wages Fund idea, and reached the conclusion that the amount of wages which one should receive was not relative or proportionate to the number of people employed, and the size of the fund from which they were paid; that an increase in the number of workers did not in consequence reduce wages; that in truth the workers were not paid from any fund at all, but from the produce of their own labor. Not only that but they produced the thing by their labor before they got their pay, for no laborer receives his wages in advance.

Seeing then from where the wages of labor comes, and knowing too that the active factors in production are labor and capital, the question then arises as to the division of the product, and how it is to be attained, and the sole and only way it must be attained if civilization is to be preserved. For if labor, goaded on by rising prices, is to find no limit to its demands for higher wages, then increase of wages being turned off upon cost and this added to price, as is now the case, will soon place commodities beyond the reach of all but few purchasers. This means unemployment; and unemployment means Bolshevism; and Bolshevism means perpetual war and the lapse of culture. What then is the proper wage, and how shall it be attained by the laborers?

This I will show in the ensuing article. But I will say in passing that the concept of Marx, now the basis of Socialism, that all product—or value—is produced by labor, and that the capitalist end is entitled to interest only, the rest going to the laborers, is not correct. Nature has provided a way for labor to get the full net value that it contributes to the product, and capital not only get its interest, but its entrepreneurs their profit, and neither wages nor profits will be small. For Nature, where we obey her laws, is not meagre. She is generous even to profusion, and she bestows with lavish hand on those who understand her, and who administer their conduct by the ordinances she has devised for the welfare and happiness of mankind.

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BELGIUM RECUPERATING.

By H. Robertson Murray.

Belgium, which suffered so severely under the German occupation, is the only country in the world to which the aftermath of war has brought financial benefit. This does not mean that in this country, as in all others, there is the usual crop of war millionaires, but that the working classes generally are enjoying an affluence which they have never before experienced.

It is the only country, too, that has not suffered from a plague of strikes. Labor has had its grievances, it is true, but these have been redressed. A satisfactory solution of labor problems has been made possible because of the reorganization of Belgian trade unionism on better lines than existed before the war.

The reason for this improvement is that British influence on Belgian trade unionism has quite ousted that of the Germans. Before the war, the only influence to which the Belgian Labor Party responded was from Germany. Pre-war trade unionism in Belgium was organized almost entirely on German lines. All that has now changed.

Belgium's sufferings during the war have rendered her implacably hostile to Germany.

But, notwithstanding their hostility against the Germans, the Belgian people must resume trade relations with them, and they are doing it already.

If one were to ask the average business man in Belgium, he would tell you that the Belgian workman has been striking as often as his comrade in any other country. But, the truth is, strikes in Belgium have not been serious.

Trade unionism is flourishing. Before the war there were in Belgium about 120,000 trade unionists; now there are over 500,000, though this number includes only those who are members of socialist and labor unions, and to them must be added some 80,000 so-called Christian trade unionists.

The situation of the miners is good. The Belgian miners' federation is certainly asking for higher wages, but they are putting forward their demands in a patriotic spirit and not in a manner likely to injure the consumer or business in general. The production has been rapidly improving. It has now reached 80 per cent of pre-war figures. The coal situation is far better than in any other in the world.

Practically every factory which was in operation before the war is at work again. There are few unemployed and there are the best prospects for general prosperity as never before.

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A contract for more than three million gallons of wine has been concluded, and the necessary permission obtained to ship same East. Our wines for non-beverage purposes will not be obsolete, but will continue to be a source of income for great sections of our former wine districts.

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LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

The annual election for officers of the San Francisco Labor Council, held last Friday evening, was the largest in the history of the Council and resulted in a sweeping victory for the "American Federation of Labor" ticket. The total number of delegates is 410, out of which number 378 availed themselves of the right to vote.

The opposition ticket failed to capture a single office.

The following are the two tickets and the number of votes cast for each candidate:

"American Federation of Labor" ticket: President, Wm. T. Bonsor 255; Vice-President, M. J. McGuire 225; Secretary, John A. O'Connell 267; Executive Committee, Chris. Brandhorst 267; John Daley 217, Wm. Granfield 204, John Kane 221, George Knell 200, J. J. Kuhn 206, J. J. Matheson 258, J. R. Matheson 228, Daniel C. Murphy 226, Patrick O'Brien 280, W. P. Stanton 208, Wm. Urmy 205, Jas. E. Wilson 215; Organizing Committee, Emil Buehrer 301, A. Dijeau 289, Mary Everson 292, John Kane 306, Victor Leheney 293, A. L. McDonald 298, George McNulty 302, Frank O'Brien 301, John O. Walsh 295; Directors of Labor Clarion, M. E. Decker 238, George Hollis 232, Jas. J. McTiernan 244, John A. O'Connell 243, John O. Walsh 248.

The opposition ticket, styling itself "For Harmony and Progress": President, S. T. Dixon 123; Vice-President, J. H. Beckmeyer 148; Secretary, John Hawkins 106; Executive Committee, Wm. Edminster 112, Frank Evans 105, Jas. Gajesky 100, George Kidwell 122, Lincoln Martin 98, Edward Misner 111, Edward Newman 86, M. A. Trummer 96, A. J. Van Bebber 89, J. Weinberger 108. Directors of Labor Clarion, J. H. Beckmeyer 140, George Kidwell 133, Lincoln Martin 101, Selig Schulberg 117, Daniel Tattenham 99.

S. T. Dixon, candidate for president on the "Harmony" ticket also declared himself as an independent candidate. The only real independent candidate was Thomas Zant, candidate for member of the Organizing Committee, who received 110 votes recruited mostly from the opposition.

The following were elected without opposition:

Financial Secretary, Jas. J. McTiernan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees: Chas. Childs, D. P. Haggerty, J. W. Spencer; Law and Legislative Committee, Roe H. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Frank C. Evans, John D. Hynes, Theo. Johnson, Roland M. Roche, B. B. Rosenthal. All of these were incumbents, excepting D. P. Haggerty of the Trustees.

Chris. Brandhorst, J. J. Matheson and Patrick O'Brien, candidates for the Executive Committee, were on both tickets, but issued a signed statement for the press that they had not authorized their names for use by the opposition.

The officers-elect will be installed this evening.

EMBARGO ON OILS.

The San Francisco Labor Council has petitioned Congress to declare an embargo on all fuel and refined oils until such time as the oil companies again place distillate on the market. The petition to Congress was made at the request of the Marine, Diesel, Gas and Operating Engineers' Union, which claims that because of the shortage of distillate passenger, towboats and fishing craft will be forced to tie up, and that it is also crippling the farming industry, where tractors are used.

The union label saves time and talk in making sales. It sells itself, and it never deceives the purchaser.

LAHANEY APPOINTED SUPERVISOR.

Joseph F. Lahaney was last Monday appointed Supervisor by Mayor Rolph to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew J. Gallagher. Gallagher, in his letter of resignation, expressed the wish that he was sorry if in his many bouts before the Board he had offended any friend or citizen by his eager and determined personal onslaught. The Mayor, in replying, complimented Mr. Gallagher on his honest and public-spirited activities during his nine years' membership of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Lahaney, who is a former Supervisor, was a candidate for the office on the Union Labor Party ticket and was closest up to the winners in the last election. He has a good labor record as a Supervisor.

MUSICIANS.

Musicians' Union No. 6 is making a campaign against the employment of non-union musicians. It is arranging for the support and co-operation of all the organized workers of San Francisco in a plan to have all dancehalls sign up an agreement to refuse to allow any dance or entertainment in their respective halls whenever non-union musicians are employed.

Nobody has a right, to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted; and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same, and I believe that I am speaking not only of my own experience but of the experience of others when I say that you are more reasonable in a large number of cases than the capitalists.—President Wilson at American Federation of Labor Convention.

The officer who is only the errand boy of his organization, lacks in quality of leadership, and is therefore the weak prop in trouble.

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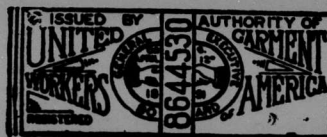
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LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO

THE DANCING SITUATION.

The Musicians' Union is making a very vigorous campaign against the employment of non-union musicians. It is arranging for the support and co-operation of all the organized workers of this city in a plan to have all dance halls "sign up" an agreement to refuse to allow any dance or entertainment in their respective halls, whenever non-union musicians are employed.

At first sight this looks next to impossible, for while there are a few halls like Druids, National, Moose, Eagles, California House, Mission Turn, Hibernia, and a few other halls, which can almost be depended upon to sign up, there are some who feel that they cannot afford to do it for financial reasons, but in return, the musicians will exert themselves to help all those who sign up, by a campaign of publicity in their behalf, first getting the endorsements of the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, and all the affiliated unions, and then publishing continuously in the labor papers and trade journals, the names of those halls which have signed up, as being worthy of patronage, and requesting the thousands of union men and women to use all their power and influence in their unions and in their social and fraternal organizations, and with their friends, to refuse to do any business or patronize any hall not on the fair list of the Musicians' Union.

At the present time union musicians are employed in every theatre, every large concert band and orchestra (including San Francisco's great Symphony Orchestra), every cafe, every hotel, every cafeteria (except the Clinton on O'Farrell street), every continuous dance, and every other steady and regular engagement in San Francisco, a record not excelled throughout the country, and by a system of checking-up on the halls, it is known that the greatest majority of dances are played by union men, but there are times and places when and where non-union musicians are employed, and it is the aim of the Musicians' Union to wipe out as much of this as may be possible. Hence the agitation which will now begin for unionizing the dance halls.

DEATHS.

The following deaths among trade unionists occurred last week: Banford A. Howard of the teamsters; Carl Schoenig of the cooks' helpers; Mrs. C. Whitmore, Virginia Pelligrini and Marie Spellman of the united garment workers; John Kean of the riggers and stevedores; Charles L. Apperson of the carpenters.

APPLY FOR CHARTER.

The unions of the Maritime District Council have applied to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for charters.

ELECT OFFICERS.

The Local Joint Council of Teamsters has elected the following officers: President, John P. McLaughlin; vice-president, George Kidwell; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Decker; financial secretary, William Matthewson; trustees, W. Petty, Ellis E. Currie and Guy Lathrop.

SCHARRENBURG TO SPEAK.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, will deliver an address on "Co-operation and Labor," before the eighteenth annual convention of the California Co-operative League, to be held in Richmond, California, February 27-29.

Ambition is good. But its necessary complement is worth. Ambition without worth is equivalent to failure.

A TRIUMPH IN RECORDS.

Again the House of Brunswick has scored a distinct hit.

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Its multi-record reproducer, the Ultona, won friends everywhere because it plays each make of record according to its exact requirements.

Brunswick records are different. They bring a new element into record-making. They not only bring fine artists and favorite selections but they introduce interpretations by noted directors. Thus, Brunswick unites the talents of the artist with the genius of the composer.

"The Emporium" is on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

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Labor Clarion

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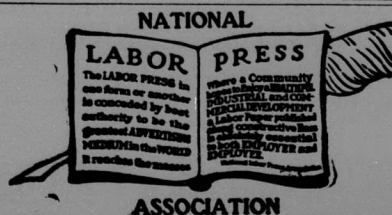


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920.

Clemenceau of France and Wilson of the United States of America have both learned the meaning of the gratitude of republics. Each wrote a magnificent page in the history of their respective countries, and have lived to see the fruits of their statesmanship recklessly squandered and thrown to the winds by the combined attacks of third and fourth rate politicians. This is the usual turn of events in republics and democracies — the ostracism of their foremost citizens.

The Almighty Dollar was never so imperious and haughty as at the present time. The franc, the mark, the lira, the ruble, the krona, and the pound sterling are all like little lambs in fear of being eaten up by the fat moloch of American finance. The Liberty loan dollars are constantly shrinking in value and purchasing power, and the time is soon coming when the American dollar, in the hands of the common people will look as small as the red cent, while in the hands of the Wall Street magnate it will be as big as the Babylonian cartwheel in the days of Hamurabi. High Finance is, indeed, the thirteenth wonder of the world.

One pint of whiskey in ten days for a flu patient is insufficient, according to the majority opinion of the medical profession. As the eighteenth amendment permits the use of liquors for medicinal purposes it is clear that lay legislatures and lay officers of the Government are acting unconstitutionally in restricting the use of whiskey for medicinal purposes. But what is the constitution among friends of the dry persuasion. As a Seattle radical once advised the San Francisco Labor Council, when a point of its constitution was under discussion: "Tie a string to the constitution and throw it out of the window, and haul it back again when you find it convenient to use it." That expresses pretty near the regard the dry fanatics entertain toward constitutional government. It is "heads I win, tails you lose"—and like the king, a dry can do no wrong.

Leadership Made, Not Born

An officer, and not a mere office-holder, must to deserve the name of officer or leader of a union, possess qualities that stamp him as equal if not superior to the average member of the organization. He must have ability, character, integrity, initiative, and above all things as complete an understanding as possible of the trade and conditions that affect all the relations of his organization. He must be able to act in emergencies and assume responsibility, and not let things run themselves with the excuse that he lacks instructions from his union.

Organizations whose membership consist largely of radicals fail generally to develop officers and leaders of this type, which are necessary for the achievement of real success. This condition has been apparent to all students of the labor movement, and even employers have known it sufficiently well to use their influence to deprive organizations of their best leaders. It is seldom, however, that radical organizations or their officers will admit this shortcoming or inability of their unions to develop leadership of the proper type. The exception is furnished, however, by the leaders of the International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers, who in Justice, of January 23, 1920, publish a statement of conditions, which confirms this state of affairs. We publish part of the article.

"From all quarters we hear the same complaint about the lack of able, honest and devoted union leaders. In spite of the fact that the International has 103,000 members it is unable to provide its locals with able managers, organizers, and business agents. The effect of this shortage is that our more able leaders have not only to undergo a terrible strain by running from place to place, but also to neglect their own locals.

"The unions have difficulty both in retaining their leaders and in recruiting new officials from the rank and file of their members. The prosperity prevailing at present in this country with the consequent abundance of opportunities it offers to enterprising minds has deprived the unions of many efficient leaders. . . . It can hardly now be a question of improving materially one's position by becoming a union leader. For the wages of an ordinary shop worker are at present not lower than those of union officials. And no one can deny that union leadership requires concentration of mind and involves responsibilities—things from which the shop workers are free.

"The problem becomes especially thorny for the unions as they have a right to expect a certain idealism from their leaders. This idealism is unfortunately not always shared by the aspirants for union service. To many union activity is not an end in itself, it is rather a means for something else, a ladder by which a better job may be reached.

"The union leaders are quite often hampered in their activities by a tendency on the part of the members of the union always to run ahead. Looked at through the magnifying glasses of extreme radicalism every victory achieved by the union leaders seem small and insignificant. The union leaders have to spend a great deal of energy in vain endeavors to appease the super-zealous, the super-critical members, to infuse into these extremists gone mad a sense of moderation and proportion, to persuade them of the obvious fact that to rush madly ahead will not bring the millennium. The worst part of this situation is the fact that union leaders, instead of getting encouragement, are paid with rank ingratitude."

An officer of the local of the International Union in this city once very truly and characteristically said: "All that my union wants and pays me for is to be its errand-boy."

That union is the most successful, which defies neither the rank and file, nor its officers, but requires co-operation, and insists upon investigation and advice from its leaders before coming to a decision affecting the general welfare.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In a paper the other day we read this: "For economical reasons France and England are using autos less than half the size of a Ford. When upset the driver kicks it over and goes along about his business, or takes it under his arm to the shop." We cannot understand if it is a motor-cycle, or what it can be that is thus half the size of a Ford and can be handled as described. Can some of the returned soldiers explain it to us?

The prosecution of the "reds" is having a disturbing effect in the more unassimilated elements of alien labor, and heroes have been made of many men unknown before talked of as liable to deportation. The soviet communistic cause is the basis for many secret meetings and interest among these groups, because of the importance given the agitators by the Government and the press.

Employers have combined to free industries from the dictation of labor unions. As a consequence and in self-defense laborers and mechanics are combining as never before to maintain the right of collective bargaining. Law without freedom is tyranny. Freedom without law is anarchy. The happy medium is organized dealings between employers and employees, in which reason and justice are the arbiters of all differences, and something conceded by and to each side.

This country's refusal to enter the League of Nations is sure to be costly to the taxpayers. Our naval establishment alone will cost from 500 to 600 millions a year, and if we conclude to pursue a lone hand policy in foreign affairs Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant Secretary of the Navy, estimates that to maintain our protection we will have to spend one billion dollars a year. Our army estimates are equally appalling. Picture on the other hand, under the League of Nations we might dismantle the greater part of our navy, and maintain only a certain quota for the emergencies of the League. From a monetary as well as humanitarian standpoint, we are acting along a pound-foolish-policy by thus refusing to give up the right to make war.

An illiterate man is the prey of every propagandist that comes along. He has no means of securing information from which to draw his own conclusions. He is therefore at the absolute mercy of any designing rascal he may implicitly believe. In Russia, over half the population is illiterate, and fell therefore easy victims to the adventurers that swooped down upon the country when the revolution succeeded in establishing democratic instead of imperial rule. The red orators found a condition in Russia not to be matched in any other country. It is and will be the orator's paradise until the people learn to read and write more generally than they do now. Have you noticed that the most radical orators and political groups always depend upon oratory in spreading their propaganda, and that they avoid generally intelligent audiences, preferring to address their extravagant theories to the ignorant who have no means of disputing their words or suspecting the falsity of their reasoning and conclusions. They appeal to the cupidity and credulity of their listeners, flatter their basest passions by making broad and sinister allusions. Thus the radical teachers succeed, in any nation, only to stir and influence the ignorant and viciously inclined. Radicalism is an appeal to ignorance and passion. Its field is illiterates and the immoral.

WIT AT RANDOM

"In Borneo," remarked Georgette, "women do the pearl-fishing."

"Don't they everywhere?" demanded Tricotine.—Kansas City Journal.

I was praising my wife for her devotion and care in nursing me through a critical illness. "Well, Henry," said she, "who wants a widow with three children?"—Chicago Tribune.

Grandfather (to aspiring artist, who flatters himself on the modernity of his outlook)—"I have no wish to depress you, my boy, but I must say your grandmother used to knit better pictures than that!—Passing Show (London).

Hygienic Friend to Unsympathetic Friend—It ain't no use a argifying with me. I tells yer that 'ighlanders are the best ventilated soldiers in the world, and yer can't deny it!—London Blighty.

A doctor who was superintendent of the Sunday school in a small village asked one of the boys this question:

"Willie, will you tell me what we must do in order to get to heaven?"

Said Willie, "We must die."

"Very true," replied the doctor, "but tell me what we must do before we die."

"We must get sick," said Willie, "and send for you."—Neward Speed Up.

"Soviet Russia," insists a "Red," "is a going concern."

And almost any small boy can tell where it seems to be going.—Detroit Motor News.

"Do Handsome Husbands Pay?" asks a Sunday paper. The usual experience is that, whether handsome or not, they pay just the same.—Passing Show (London).

A preacher, raising his eyes from his desk in the midst of his sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his rude offspring in the gallery pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse-chestnuts. But while the good man was preparing a frown of reproof, the young hopeful cried out:

"You 'tend to your preaching, daddy; I'll keep 'em awake."—London Tit-Bits.

After a ruthless process of rejection there were five applicants for the post of errand-boy left for the head of the firm himself to interview.

It was one of his flippant mornings, and he sought to amuse himself by asking the eager boys puzzling and quite irrelevant questions to test their general knowledge.

"How far away from the earth is the North Star?" was the question he fired at the third shiny-faced youngster.

"I'm sorry I can not give you the exact figure offhand, sir," was the reply, "but on a rough estimate I should say that it is far enough away not to interfere with me running errands."

He got the post.—London Tit-Bits.

Daughter (having just received a beautiful set of mink skins from her father) — What I don't see is how such wonderful furs can come from such a low, sneaking, little beast.

Father—I don't ask for thanks, dear, but I really insist on respect.—The American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

A SONG OF TOIL.

Toil swings the axe and forests bow;
The seeds bring forth their radiant bloom;
Rich harvests smile behind the plow;
And cities cluster round the loom.
Where towering dome and tapering spires
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Staunch labor lights its beacon fires,
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch tree—the woodland's pride,
Whose trunk is seamed with lightning's scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide
And shape to bear the stripes and stars.
The iron steed with lungs aflame,
With ribs and joints of throbbing steel,
From labor's supple fingers came,
With hissing steam and whirling wheel.

Here, sunburned toil with glinting spade
Links lake to lake with silvery ties,
Strung with the palaces of trade
And temples towering to the skies.
'Tis labor turns the magic press,
And whirls the shafts in hives of toil.
So let the world's abundance bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil.

—D. R. Tanner.

DEATH OF JOHN KEAN.

John Kean, Chief Deputy Labor Commissioner of California, and one of the most prominent and influential labor leaders of the country, died last Wednesday at St. Joseph's Hospital after a brief illness.

Kean, who was 62 years old, has been an active force in the labor movement on this coast for more than forty years. He was one of the organizers of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, of which he was one time secretary. He was an officer of the Water Front Workers' Federation, and a vice-president of the International Association of Longshoremen. He has been a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council for twenty-five years and a member of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union. For the last nine years he served as the chief deputy of Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin in the San Francisco office. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Kean, 229 Whitney street. Funeral services will be conducted at St. Paul's Church this morning. Paul Scharrenberg will deliver the eulogy at Holy Cross Cemetery.

John Kean was a man of rugged and indomitable strength, a man of the pioneer type in the labor movement, of which there are now only a few surviving specimens. He was true as steel and fierce in combat as the winds that sweep the mighty ocean. He feared nothing, sacrificed everything for the cause he deemed just, and was no respecter of men or dogmas. He was independent but reliable and imbued with the simple ideals and faith that have built up the labor movement like battlements of rock and iron, a stronghold for the protection of the weak and a refuge for the oppressed.

May his memory implant in the generations to come the gratitude due to the old pioneers of trade unionism who laid the foundations for a more secure and prosperous movement in the cause of labor.

Home is a comfortable and necessary retreat and shelter for us in advanced age, and if we do not plant it while young it will give us no shade when we grow old.

CUSTOM HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

That unrest is prevalent among the employees of the customs service as a result of the low wages and "intolerable" working conditions, is the report made to the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor by employees of the customs service. It is feared that the customs service will soon be demoralized unless Congress comes to the rescue with an appropriation that will guarantee "a decent living wage" for the men thus employed.

Here is an example of the comparative pay of a customs inspector of San Francisco (and the same will apply to any port in the United States) and those employed by private concerns in connection with the discharge and delivery of vessels' cargoes:

On pier 11 recently the customs inspector in charge of a vessel was receiving \$3.50 for a ten-hour day. The ship's clerk, working by his side, with less responsibility, was paid \$7.50 for an eight-hour day and a dollar an hour for overtime. The company's dock watchman was receiving \$4 a day; the stevedores were paid 90 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with \$1.35 an hour for overtime, and even the Japanese cooper on the pier was making one-third more than the customs inspector was receiving. In fact, of some 150 persons on the pier, the customs inspector was the lowest paid of the lot, with the exception of the customs laborer, who was paid at the rate of \$840 a year.

It is reported on good authority that in San Francisco positions in the customs service have been abolished when vacancies have occurred and the money thus saved has been used to raise the salaries of "deserving" employees in the hope of keeping them contented.

However, it is pointed out, such a plan has necessitated longer hours of employment for the customs inspectors who have received an increase in salary by reducing the number of men employed.

It is said that this system has been carried to such an extent that it has "seriously impaired the efficiency of the organization."

As a result of the reduction in the numbers employed in the customs service, it is said, the Treasury Department has adopted the policy of declining to grant thirty days' leave of absence each year to its employees, which the laws enacted by Congress authorizes, when such leave can be given without additional expense to the government.

UNION METHODS EXCEL.

Organized laundry workers of Fresno, Cal., have raised wages to \$17 a week. This is an advance of \$3.50 a week over the rates provided by the state minimum wage law for women.

The United Garment Workers of America are notifying the various trades unions that there is a bogus garment workers' union label appearing on the clothing market, and cautions members of organized labor and friends of the movement that the Garment Workers' Union label appears with the number printed in red ink, except shirt and white duck labels, which appear in black ink.



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FINE SHOE REPAIRING

SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR MISSION

Opposite Labor Temple; Next to Victoria Theatre

Phone Market 5725

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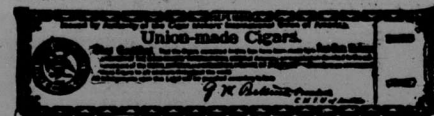
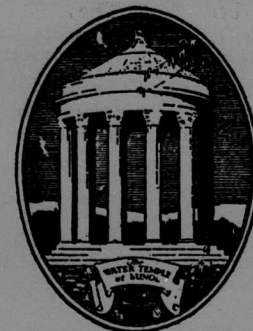
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**BLUE LABEL CIGARS****Useful Service
During 1919**

Meter rates save householders thousands of dollars during 1919.

Figures we have just filed with the Railroad Commission show that during 1919 householders paid \$1,486,591.78 for water.

Under the old flat rates they would have paid \$1,527,661.30.

In other words, meter rates saved householders \$41,069.52, or about \$3,400 a month.

This is not the only saving effected for domestic consumers of water during 1919.

Our service department save householders a great deal more than the meters did.

When first installed, the meters gave notice of innumerable cases where water was lost in large quantities. There was a good deal of wanton waste, but the worst cases were those of leaks undiscoverable without the meter.

Where the meter registered an abnormal amount, our service department voluntarily investigated at once, with the result that all sorts of large leaks were uncovered.

We called the attention of householders to those leaks, and advised them to have repairs made without delay.

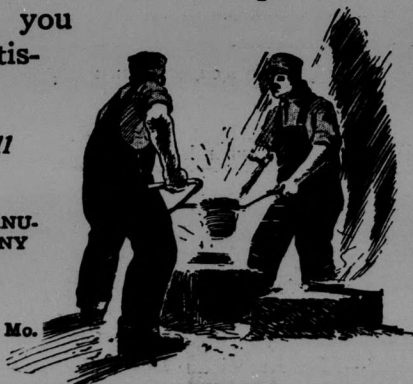
Where no time was lost in tightening the fixtures, we cheerfully shared the loss with the consumer.

By a patient, courteous but vigorous campaign against leaks, and by a liberal policy of adjustments, our service department save householders many times the amount of the meter saving, large as that was.

We are pleased with the 1919 results of our policy of "useful service," and hope to make an even better showing this year.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY**MOGUL**
UNION MADE
Overalls*More Wear For The Money*

Wherever your work calls you, these exceptional overalls can be depended upon to give you the utmost satisfaction.

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FACTURING COMPANY32 Battery Street
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Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

ORPHEUM.

"The Little Cottage" is the title given the headline act, a delightful, quaint and original musical comedy in which several people unknown to each other seek a little town in New Hampshire for the purpose of enjoying solitude which they think they can find in "The Little Cottage," but they find everything else and the audience rejoices at their discovery. "The Little Cottage" is inhabited by Sinclair, Dixon and Collins, who, with the assistance of a bevy of attractive girls make it an abode of laughter and song. It is a bright, breezy, melodious and enjoyable offering. Hickey Brothers term their act Varieties of Vaudeville. The particular incident is a lively and strenuous acrobatic dance by the three brothers. They begin with clever songs and witty conversation, then they do some excellent straight dancing and conclude with speedy acrobatic feats. Edith Clifford, the famous singing comedienne, was formerly of the team of Clifford and Mack. Her success was so great that she wisely determined to go it alone and the result is that today she is one of the most brilliant and successful stars in vaudeville. She is pleasing alike to eye and ear and her songs are all novel and entertaining. Roy Ingraham accompanies her at the piano. Sam Hearn, the rube with his fiddle and bow can be enjoyably anticipated. He is full of jokes and in the opinion of his fellow ruralites is destined to be tempted to New York by some enterprising manager only too glad to pay him a fabulous salary. Then who's to look after the crops. The Ishikawa Brothers, four in number, are the most famous of Japan hand equilibrists. Their feats are of the most astounding variety and their finale is sensational in the extreme. The remaining acts of this truly wonderful bill will be Lois Josephine and Leo Henning, Bert Fitzgibbon, the original Daffy Dill and Charley Grape-win, assisted by Anna Chance, in his tremendous comedy hit, "Jed's Vacation."

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

War with Japan is unlikely, but not so unlikely as some of those who like to tease our relations with her for a political advantage like to think. Japan is far from perfect. She is awkward in the raising of her new youth which she adopted, perhaps with bad judgment, from the Occidental family. Her future and our relation to it, however, can be made good by giving her the maximum of friendship, and can be ruined by drunken recklessness in abuse of her. Just as the United States is in the Americas and Great Britain is in Europe, so Japan is and will be the dominant factor in eastern Asia—a fact based first upon strength of citizenship, then upon industrial development and sea power. Those who are ignorant of the Far East and Japan fail to know that Japan is finely balanced now between the militarists with their imperialism on the one hand and the growing party of liberals and business men on the other, who know that the world's good will is worth more than all the exhausted soil and exhausted populations of the Asian mainland. To lend a hand to the latter group and to help Japan with our friendship will be to have a profound influence upon all of eastern Asia. To cut ourselves off from exerting that influence by allowing our politicians to foam at the mouth with anti-Japanese ghost stories is supreme folly.—Collier's Weekly.

CAN'T RAISE CAR FARES.

Where a street car franchise calls for a 5-cent fare the public service commission has no power to permit fares to be increased, is the ruling of the appellate branch of the Supreme Court of New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

"The people of California do not appreciate the value of their greatest asset—the San Francisco Harbor," is the statement of John H. McCallum, president of the State Harbor Commission, made before the members of the Home Industry League of California.

"Our harbor has no superior in the world, and our port charges are lower than those of any other city in the country. What better inducements can be offered to investors or manufacturers looking westward for new business?"

"San Francisco Harbor is the city's biggest asset. It is self-sustaining and never asks outside aid. The gross annual revenue amounts to \$2,300,000 and there is an average annual surplus of \$500,000. This can be applied to new construction. If, at any time, we should require more money for improvements, we have on hand \$8,000,000 in unsold Harbor Improvement Bonds which can be sold any day at 4½ per cent."

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Big Reductions on Heavy Solid Gold Watches, 14k. & 18k.

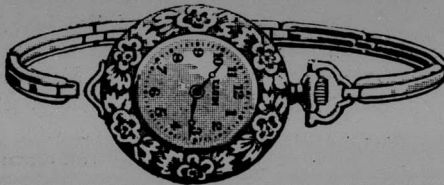
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18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 6.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....35.00	20.00
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Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

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Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

UNION MUSICIANS

WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER

MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 30, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Boilermakers—Thomas Culligan, J. T. Duggan, Jerry Hannigan, John J. Kane, James Lynch, Joseph Lynch, Charles McFadden, M. J. McGuire, Vincent Rielly, G. W. Sailor. Sailors—Ed. Andersen, W. Bastion, E. A. Erickson, W. H. C. Hansen, C. G. Larson, D. W. Paul, Paul Scharrenberg, S. A. Silver, L. P. Christensen, John Pearson. Auto Mechanics—Chas. W. North additional delegate. Glass Bottle Blowers—Wm. O'Brien, vice Chas. Rowe. Material Teamsters—O. W. Swanson, vice Walter Duryea. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—D. J. White, M. Welsh, D. J. Cavanagh, J. McCarron, D. Moriarty, Phil Behr, W. Coleman, A. Easton. Auto Bus Operators—Guy Lathrope, I. D. Hester, Theo. Fischer. Retail Shoe Clerks—I. I. Sena, vice E. Caple. Water Workers—John Lacey, J. Riordan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the unions on strike: Ice Wagon Drivers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Ladies Garment Workers, Jewelry Workers, Chauffeurs, Cap Makers, Electrical Workers No. 92, Bakers No. 24, Street Carmen, Waiters, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Bill Posters, Retail Clerks, Garment Cutters, Web Pressmen, Milk Drivers, Asphalt Workers, Office Employees, Laundry Drivers, Gas Workers, Cracker Packers, Sausage Makers, Egg Inspectors, Sail Makers, Butchers No. 508, Shoe Clerks, Laundry Workers, Hatters, Wm. T. Bonsor, Thos. Reilly, Moving Picture Operators. From Journeymen Tailors No. 80, thanking affiliated unions for donations. From Moving Picture Operators' Union, with reference to assessment.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, with reference to the S. F. Basket Grocery Store. From the Dining and Sleeping Car Employees' Union, with reference to the organization of Colored Employees who are working at the waterfront and shipyards.

Referred to Label Section—From the Metal Polishers' International Union, stating that the Regina Music Boxes, Graphophone Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweepers are unfair to their organization.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Retail Clerks No. 432—with reference to delegates.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with reference to the dual union called United Shoe Workers.

Requests Complied With—From the Federal Employees' Union, with reference to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the upkeep and repairs of the Navy establishment of Ten Million Dollars being cut by the House of Representatives and requesting Council to urge our representatives to support said bill. From the California Oriental and Exclusion League, requesting co-operation and that Council send representative to confer with them. Secretary instructed to represent the Council.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Will refuse to take membership in dual organization. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still unfair; Great Western Tea Company is union throughout. Iron Trades—Metal Trades Association has refused to grant a conference; will continue strike, and requested

unions to contribute liberally. Grocery Clerks—Have donated \$5.00 a week to Emporium boycott. Street Carmen—Have received a letter from International Union, informing them of the death of President Mahon's wife. Dredgemen—Have paid assessment for striking unions. Machinists—Still on strike; men standing firm.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, Committee recommended that the Council do everything within its power to assist the organization in its fight to maintain themselves on the water front of San Francisco. Moved that the Council appoint a committee of five to act in conjunction with a like committee from water front federation to bring about an adjustment of present difficulty; carried. Chair appointed Delegates McLaughlin, Walsh, Murphy, O'Connell and Bonsor. In the matter of the controversy between the Joint Board of the Culinary Workers and Pals Waffle Kitchen, committee instructed the Secretary to bring about a conference to the end that an adjustment may be reached.

In the matter of the controversy between the Steam Engineers and the New San Francisco Laundry, committee instructed the Secretary to bring about a conference so that an adjustment may be reached. The controversy between the Grocery Clerks and the Retail Delivery Drivers was referred to take up with the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of having a representative appointed to devote some of his time to ascertain the facts at issue. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Election of Officers—Your Board of election Judges and Tellers report the following result of the election for officers and committeemen held this day as follows: President, Wm. T. Bonsor; Vice-President, M. J. McGuire; Secretary, John A. O'Connell; Executive Committee—Chris Brandhorst, John Daley, Wm. Granfield, John Kane, George Knell, J. J. Kuhn, J. J. Matheson, J. R. Matheson, Daniel C. Murphy, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. P. Stanton, William Urmy, Jas. E. Wilson. Organizing Committee—Emil Buehrer, A. Dijeau, Mary Everson, John Kane, Victor Lehaney, A. L. McDonald, George McNulty, Frank O'Brien, John O. Walsh. Directors of Labor Clarion—M. E. Decker, George Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell, John O. Walsh. Moved to adopt the committee's report; carried.

On motion, Secretary cast the ballot of the Council for the following officers nominated without opposition who were declared elected to serve for the ensuing term, to-wit: Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. J. McTiernan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees, Chas.

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CLOTHINGCor. Agents
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(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

Commercial

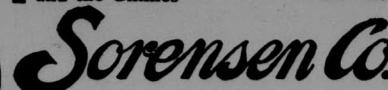
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets	\$84,107,311.15
Deposits	60,869,724.15
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,437,587.00
Employees' Pension Fund	318,780.48

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and the Chimes


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715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

Childs, D. P. Haggerty, J. W. Spencer; Law and Legislative Committee: Roe H. Baker, Emil G. Buehrer, Frank C. Evans, John D. Hynes, Theo. Johnson, Roland M. Roche, B. B. Rosenthal.

The chair declared the above officers and committeemen duly elected to serve for the ensuing term.

Receipts—\$3,481.15. Expenses—\$3,370.07.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m., in respect to the memory of the wife of William D. Mahon, International President of Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

AN APPEAL FROM OKLAHOMA.

We have received a circular letter from the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, appealing to members of organized labor to investigate conditions in Oklahoma before coming there. The appeal reads in part as follows:

On January 16, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Employers Association, in session assembled, passed resolutions endorsing and urging the adoption of the open-shop principle by its members in the state.

The week previous in Tulsa, Oklahoma, there was organized "Chapter No. 1, Patriotic Friends of Labor," by a few multi-millionaire oil men and their hirelings. This so-called "Patriotic Friends of Labor Chapter" also declares for the open shop and seeks to transfer the organization power from labor organizations to one dominated by them.

In several points in the state groups of men, skilled workmen, from points in the east have appeared. The stories they tell are of the usual lure of agents attempting to flood sections of the country with unemployed.

For the purpose of preventing this flood of the unemployed and to prevent suffering and hardship on the part of those contemplating coming to Oklahoma, we take this method of advising those wanting to come to Oklahoma, to first investigate conditions in this state. This can be done by addressing the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, Suite 515-516-517 Baltimore Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., or any trades and labor council, or local union in Oklahoma.

DEATH OF MICHAEL GOLDSMITH.

In the sudden and unexpected death of Brother Michael Goldsmith, editor of the Cleveland Federationist, which occurred on January 28th, the labor movement of Cleveland, Ohio, has lost one of its most active and conscientious workers. As an officer of the Bartenders' Union he was instrumental in assisting in the great work of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, at the conventions of which he was always one of the conspicuous figures. His optimism and big-heartedness, his willingness at all times to assist those in trouble, made him a host of friends among all sorts of people. He was a self-made man and his energy and influence made him a force in the uplift and advancement of the lives of the workers.

SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING BOOM.

San Francisco is building in the big way of a real metropolis. Almost every day are coming announcements of construction on big city lines. This year will work wonders in the advancement of this center of Western development.

STAY AWAY FROM MICHIGAN.

We have received a request from the Detroit Building Trades Council to publish the fact to all trade unionists that the Dupont Engineering Company is unfair, also that there is a strike on against the Albert A. Albrecht Company. They warn all trade unionists and workingmen to stay away from the cities of Detroit, Pontiac and Flint, Michigan. Pay no heed to advertisements for these cities.

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR CONGRESS.

The Third American Labor Congress will be held in the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, beginning July 12, 1920. A manifesto addressed to the workers of all the American countries, asking them to prepare to be represented at the said congress has been issued by the Pan-American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president, Canuto A. Vergas, secretary and James Lord, treasurer. The circular is published in English and Spanish.

GARMENT WORKERS WIN RAISE.

Approximately 100,000 garment workers in the United States and Canada have been granted increased wages as a result of a conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, between representatives of the United Garment Workers of America and the Union Garment Manufacturers' Association of America. Piece workers are to receive a 20 per cent increase and cutters an advance of \$6 per week, effective February 15.

JOB HARRIMAN TO SPEAK.

One of the features of the 18th Annual California Co-operative Convention will be an address by Job Harriman on the subject "The Evolution of a Co-operative Colony."

Mr. Harriman is the founder of the famous Llano del Rio Co-operative Colony which was started near Los Angeles in 1913, and which a year ago moved to a more suitable location in Louisiana. Harriman will review the highlights of the history of this colony and will point out the value of such co-operative experiments.

Inasmuch as many people are under the impression that the Llano Colony no longer exists, Mr. Harriman's account of it will be of great interest. Harriman is considered one of the most brilliant speakers and debaters in the country, and has achieved an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer. Harriman was associated with Clarence Darrow several years ago in the famous McNamara case. He was barely defeated for the mayoralty of the city of Los Angeles shortly previous, and would have been elected had it not been for the eleventh-hour confession of the McNamaras.

Harriman believes that the co-operative movement, in conjunction with organized labor, will cure the economic ills of society.

The union label insures stability in business, because the principles it stands for are sound, enduring and unchangeable.

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THE LITTLE COTTAGE, Accommodating Sinclair, Dixon, Collins and their charming acquaintances; HICKEY BROTHERS, in "Varieties of Vaudeville"; EDITH CLIFFORD, Comedienne; SAM HEARN, The Rube with his Fiddle and Bow; JOSEPHINE & HENNING, all class, all charm; ISHIKAWA BROTHERS, Japan's Noted Equilibrists; BERT FITZGIBBON, The Original Daffy Dill; CHARLEY GRAPEWIN, in "Jed's Vacation."

Evening Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c

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*Linotype Machines.
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**Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.
- (72) Broad, A. F. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The 112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. 340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press 140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N. 440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus 346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin 739 Market
(93) California Printing Co. 165 Jessie
(176) *California Press 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae 1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Co. 59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press 275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) *Hansen Printing Co. 584 California
(60) *Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(67) Keystone Printing Co. 143 Second
(88) Kohnke Printing Co. 568 Clay
(163) †Lanson & Lauray 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press 25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. 3390 Eighteenth
(23) †Majestic Press 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman 363 Clay
(206) †Moir Printing Company 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(52) *Overland Publishing Co. 259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(111) **Pacific Typesetting & Type Foundry... 330 Jackson
(102) Perfection Press 543 Clay
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden Co. 509-521 Howard
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 641 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(58) Service Press, The 420 Sutter
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union 818 Mission
(125) *Shanley Co., The 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press 69 Turk
(168) Thumler & Rutherford 117 Grant Ave.
(187) *Town Talk Press 88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) *Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park
- BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Pimley 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. 133 First
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company 39 Battery
(281) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B. 440 Sansome

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson
- LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 584 California
- GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.**
(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
- LITHOGRAPHERS.**
(26) Roesch Co., Louis Fifteenth and Mission
- MAILERS.**
(219) Rightway Mailing Agency 766 Mission
- NEWSPAPERS.**
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(121) California Demokrat 443 Pine
(25) *Daily News 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The 643 Stevenson
(123) *†L'Italia Daily News 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The 5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter 259 Minna
(7) *Star, The 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A. 245 Mission
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. 211 Stevenson
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet
With murmured blessings over sleeping babes.
There is a something in their quiet grace
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;
A knowledge in their deep, unfaltering eyes
That far outreaches all philosophy.
Time, with caressing touch, about them weaves
The silver-threaded fairy-shawl of age.
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech.
Old mothers—as they pass with slow-timed step
Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's
strength.

Sweet mothers—as they pass, one sees again
Old garden walks, old roses, and old loves.

—Charles Sarsfield Ross.

Charles Sarsfield Ross, a well-known member of San Francisco Typographical Union, died suddenly at his home, 960 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon, February 3, 1920. Ross had worked in the forenoon and gone home for his lunch. He was taken suddenly ill and expired before medical aid could be had. Ross was 51 years of age and leaves a widow, Mrs. Eleanor

Booths for Ladies Open All Night
TELEPHONE PARK 6822
Martin Bros. Restaurant and Oyster Grotto
Excellent Cuisine and First-Class Service at
Popular Prices. Special French Dinner on
Sundays and Holidays
3042 16th Street SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia



\$2.00 DOWN A WEEK
(No Interest)
PLACES THIS
Large Grafonola
IN YOUR HOME
IMMEDIATELY
EINSELEN

3285 MISSION STREET, AT 29TH
(OPEN EVENINGS)

Everything in Music

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY
SOCKS DARNED

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!

2002 Mission St. Near 16th Street
2765 Mission St. Near 24th Street

F. Ross. Funeral services were held Friday under auspices of the union, Rev. W. E. Dugan officiating. Mr. Ross was one of the most popular members of No. 21 and for many years one of its most ardent and conscientious workers, serving for several terms as chairman of the label committee. His spare time was devoted largely to literary effort and he had contributed many poems of merit to the leading magazines and periodicals of the country.

In a recent letter read at the convention of the Union Printers League of New Jersey, held at Hoboken, Marsden G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, said:

"It is stupid to deny the fact that vicious alien propaganda has gained a foothold in American trade unionism. There is more than a coincidence in the disclosures that show some of the same traitorous influence which sought to handicap our Government during the war are co-operating today to disrupt the American trade union movement." He declared the "ultimate objects of the 'one big union' question, the I. W. W. and the radical Socialists and Bolsheviks, is the destruction of unions like ours, the creation of a political trades union and the substitution of general strikes for orderly procedures of conciliation and arbitration."

The Sierra Press, 713 Golden Gate avenue, is the latest venture in the local printing industry. Walter O'Malley, member of No. 21, and Ben Rice of the Pressmen's Union are the proprietors.

Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, was a visitor in San Francisco this week. Berry had been in Seattle, in company with President Redding of the Bookbinders and Walter W. Barrett of the I. T. U., endeavoring to settle the strike of the allied trades in that city.

Ed. Bezette, well known to many members of San Francisco Typographical Union, who formerly worked on the Examiner, is a candidate for president of Chicago Typographical Union.

The New York Sun and the New York Herald were combined on February 1 under the name of the Sun and New York Herald. The publication is being issued from the mechanical plant of the Sun. The amalgamation affects the situations of more than three hundred printers, whose priority standing is determined by length of service in either office.

The following is from the Seattle Union Record of February 2: "The Printing Trades strike is ended. An amicable settlement has been made between commercial printing shop employers and representatives of international printing trades unions, whose members have been on strike for five months. The new scale gives \$7 for an 8-hour day to pressmen, binders and printers. Women bookbinders will receive \$24 a week. Walter W. Barrett, international vice-president of the Typographical Union, who has been in this city conferring with employers for several weeks, left Sunday evening for Chicago. Local printing trades unions called the strike on September 2. The first week of the strike 19 shops signed up. During following weeks 20 more shops signed, leaving 47 shops without union workmen. The men were getting \$6 for 8 hours at the time of the walkout. They asked for \$7 for 7 hours, the present settlement of \$7 for 8 hours being a compromise. The Typographical Union Sunday indorsed a proposed agreement with Seattle newspapers calling for \$8 for day work and \$8.50 for night work. This is a raise of \$1 a day over the old scale. It was passed with certain reservations pertaining to amount of work to be done, and is retroactive to January 1, 1920."

All of the conditions obtained by the printers of Seattle, in the commercial branch, could have been had in the first place without a strike. The newspaper agreement was obtained, as the Union Record article says, with "certain reservations pertaining to amount of work to be done." If the writer of "Topics" is qualified to judge, those "reservations" will stink in the nostrils of the newspaper printers of Seattle for a long time to come.

Secretary Michelson would appreciate information regarding the whereabouts of J. J. Moran and Joseph Keno.

SPRING VALLEY CHARGES.

Gross charges for water service during the last month of 1919 were \$6,472.80 less than they would have been had not meter rates superseded the flat rates formerly fixed by Municipal Ordinance. Figures showing this condition have just been filed with the Railroad Commission by the Spring Valley Water Company.

It is shown by these figures that during the month of December, 1919, residential consumers paid \$8,327.44 less than they would have paid under the old rates, while commercial consumers paid \$2,134.64 more than they would have paid.

These variations are incidental to the more equitable distribution of water charges accomplished by the meter schedule which was not designed to raise rates or to lower them, but simply to adjust charges as fairly as possible to water consumption and the cost of service.

The gross charges for water under the meter schedule authorized by the Railroad Commission amounted to \$318,003.85 in December, while under the former City Ordinance they would have been \$324,476.65.

There was also filed with the Commission the following interesting table of percentages, showing the results of meter charges as they affected consumers during December:

Number of Commercial Accounts, 19,323; Paying less under Commission rates, 12,697—65.7 per cent; Paying more under Commission rates, 6,626—34.3 per cent.

Number of Residential Accounts, 49,876; Paying less under Commission rates, 29,876—59.9 per cent; Paying more under Commission rates, 20,000—40.1 per cent.

Total accounts, 69,199; total paying less under Commission rates, 42,573—61.5 per cent; paying more under Commission rates, 26,626—38.5 per cent.

LABOR MUST BE ON GUARD.

Labor must be on guard against a grave danger, from which no one but labor itself can save it. It means the peril of being misled by false friends, by impractical and unsound thinkers, who seek to exert an influence that is unwarranted by their experience or rather lack of experience and to lead labor into the morass of untried, impractical and unsafe experiments, which cannot solve labor's problems, and serve only to erect greater barriers between employees and employers as well as to injure the interests of society generally. Labor should be deaf to the parlor exponent of dangerous Socialistic theories and avoid as a pestilence the agitator who comes in the guise of its own kind, but who would wreck the very house that labor is building to protect itself from the elements of industrial strife. In the long run those employers will fare best who are disposed to take labor by the hand, rather than by the throat. Likewise those laborers will gain most and permanently who deserve to be taken by the hand.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

Do not keep an account with "The Emporium." Transfer it.

Let us each and all resolve to give greater support to the patronizing of Union-made goods and such places as display shop and store cards. If we but realize the necessity of doing our full duty in this direction there is no question but that splendid results will accrue to this branch of our movement.

Telephone Mission 6260

REHFELD BROTHERS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

2644 Mission Street
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

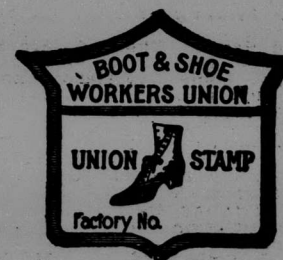
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

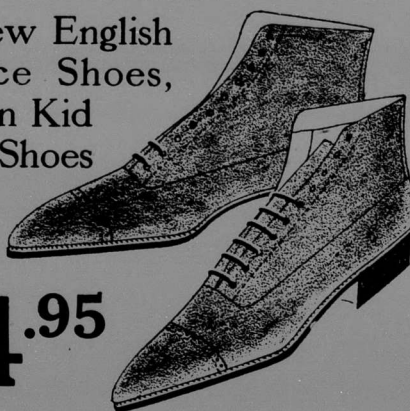
Men's Good Shoes

At a Remarkably Low SALE PRICE

Gun Metal Calf Lace Shoes, New English Toes, Black Velour Calf Lace Shoes, Gray Kid and Field Mouse Brown Kid Tops—Ko-Ko Brown Calf Lace Shoes Plain Rounding Toes—Similar in Style to U. S. Army Officers Shoes. Gun Metal Calf Button Shoes, Gray Kid Tops.

Values to \$9.00
SALE PRICE

\$4.95



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Philadelphia Shoe Co

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SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

San Francisco's
**Union
Shoe
Store**

TVEITMOE ON THE JOB.

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, is back at his office once more, after an absence of several months, due to illness.

Tveitmoe has apparently fully recovered his health and expects to actively assume the duties of his office as secretary of the Building Trades Council and editor of Organized Labor.

DINING CAR EMPLOYEES.

The San Francisco Labor Council is in receipt of a communication from Dining and Sleeping Car Employees' Union No. 328 of Oakland, in which that organization pledges itself to do all within its power to persuade colored men in San Francisco from working as strike-breakers, particularly on the waterfront and in the shipyards, and will try and induce the colored longshoremen to organize under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

INJUNCTION MILL WORKING.

The Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland will be accommodated by Federal Judge Van Fleet with a restraining order against the striking shipbuilders, as the company has followed the example of other shipbuilding concerns in petitioning the court for such an order. The order to show cause has been set for February 9. All these proceedings are taking place under the Lever act, which has superseded the Clayton Act to all intents and purposes, at least until the Senate is good enough to end the war with Germany. The Senate is not likely to be in a hurry, hence the war between capital and labor is running concurrently with the war between United States and Germany. The fictions of law are as potent today as in the days of the feudal system, and they work just as industriously in keeping our lords masters of the situation.

Patronize the Union Card and stay away from "The Emporium."

TRACTORS WORK NIGHTS.

Those happening to pass the San Joaquin Delta at night during these times witness a spectacular scene. All over the great area of peat soil reclaimed by California Delta Farms, Inc., the searchlights of caterpillar tractors that are plowing night and day are seen. The tractors are working day and night with three shifts of eight hours each.

Never were there so many tractors in the Delta before. Eight are working on the Holland tract alone. At night the searchlights shine in many directions from the various tracts.

Every square foot of the Delta is being plowed and will be planted. Profits are expected to be higher than ever this year. Farmers, with complete faith in the certainty of crops on the Delta, rain or no rain, and knowing the tremendous yields, are paying \$6 a sack for seed potatoes, and it takes eight sacks to the acre, a cost of \$48 an acre for seed.

The Delta can get along for some time yet without a rain, as moisture is not needed for plowing this rich, loose soil, but if a rain does not come when needed all the water needed will be siphoned in from the streams bordering the big levees.

FRESNO'S NEW LABOR TEMPLE.

Purchase of three lots at J and Stanislaus streets was announced by W. C. Adkins, secretary of the Labor Temple Association, at Fresno, Calif. The deal, calls for the sale of three lots, 75x150 feet, involving the sum of \$45,000. The purchase is the initial step which the Labor Temple Association will take in its campaign to have a \$250,000 home which it expects to have completed before the end of the year. The representatives of the labor men paid \$14,000 down and it is understood that the remainder will be paid upon the completion of the campaign which has just started to obtain \$50,000.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

The following circular letter, dated January 22nd, has been issued:

To Organized Labor,
Greeting:—

We have information to the effect that some time ago, a circular letter was mailed to the various organizations attached to the American Federation of Labor, signed by Joint Council No. 9, United Shoe Workers of America, and dealing with an alleged Chicago situation among the shoe workers.

We desire to inform the members of organized labor that this circular letter emanated from the leaders of a secession movement, and intended to give the impression that a legitimate strike was in progress among the shoe workers of Chicago.

The communication was replete with malicious misrepresentation and deliberate falsehoods, and the so-called strike referred to was nothing more than an attempt upon the part of these union destructionists to create a strike situation on a fake issue, which action upon their part was repudiated by the members of our union, and other shoe workers in all of the large factories in Chicago. The purpose of the circular was to attack the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and its Union Stamp.

Members of organized labor are informed that there is no strike on in any of the Chicago shoe factories at the present time.

Reference was made to the Florsheim Shoe Company and for fear that the impression may have been created that this company is not fair to organized labor, we desire you to know that the Florsheim Shoe Company operate a strictly union factory under the Union Stamp Arbitration Agreement of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and the product of this company is entitled to the patronage of organized labor the same as any other shoes manufactured under union conditions and bearing the Union Stamp.

The necessity for organized labor to stand together as a unit was never more apparent than at the present time, and the circulation of malicious propaganda having for its purpose the division of labor should be condemned.

When purchasing shoes, look for the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Fraternally yours,

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,

By C. L. Baine,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

SCANDINAVIAN LABOR CONGRESS.

The Scandinavian Workers' Congress, which has recently concluded its sessions in Copenhagen, Denmark, rejected a Norwegian Socialist proposal to join in the Third International at Moscow by a vote of 385 to 15. A Norwegian resolution to send fraternal greetings to the Soviets of Russia also was rejected. The Congress, with only one dissenting vote, adopted a resolution declaring satisfaction that the attempt to restore the reactionary regime in Russia appeared finally to have failed and expressing the hope that a speedy peace would give the Russian people an opportunity for free internal development.

It is quite in keeping with the fitness of things that compulsory arbitration should find its highest acceptance in the land of the boomerang.

MURINE
FOR
YOUR EYES
Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gas, and Bad Lighting is injurious to your Eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago